Chapter 10 Communities of Color

Chapter 10 provides a profile of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among Communities of Color in Massachusetts. While most of the data presented in Chapter 10 are also included in Chapter 3, HIV and AIDS in Massachusetts, the arrangement and grouping of the data in this chapter focuses on race/ethnicity. HIV and AIDS case data are presented to provide a demographic description of each racial/ethnic group living with HIV/AIDS for which HIV and AIDS case data are collected. These data also describe the ways in which groups were exposed to HIV. HIV Counseling and Testing data are presented to provide information on communities of color who have gone to state-funded testing facilities to get an HIV test. (Since most of the data in this chapter are also presented elsewhere in the Epidemiologic Profile, figures have been omitted to conserve space and minimize redundancy. Please see Chapter 3 for figures and additional data by race/ethnicity.)

Overall, communities of color are disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Massachusetts. The rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence per 100,000 among Blacks is 6 times that for the state as a whole, and 10 times that for Whites; the rate for Hispanics is 4 times that for the state and 8 times that for Whites. Together communities of color make up 16% of the population of Massachusetts but 51% of people living with HIV/AIDS. Again, this measure of disproportionate impact is most striking for Blacks and Hispanics. Blacks account for 5% of the population and 25% of people living with HIV/AIDS; Hispanics account for 7% of the population and 24% of people living with HIV/AIDS.

The impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among communities of color varies by Health Service Region (HSR). The highest level of disparate impact among Blacks is in the Metrowest HSR, where they account for 3% of the population (28% of people living with HIV/AIDS. For Hispanics the highest level of disparity is in Western HSR where Hispanics account for 48% of people living with HIV/AIDS and 10% of the population.

I. Massachusetts HIV/AIDS Prevalence – HIV and AIDS Case Data

- People of color account for 50% of people living with HIV infection, 52% of people living with AIDS, and 51% of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Among Blacks and Hispanics there are higher proportions of females living with HIV/AIDS (39% and 31% respectively) than among Whites (20%).

Table 10.1 Rates of HIV/AID Population by Gender and F Data as of July 1, 2001	• •
By Gender:	Rate per 100,000 population ¹
Male Female	305 110
By Race / Ethnicity:	Rate per 100,000 population ¹
White (non-Hispanic) Black (non-Hispanic) Hispanic/Latino Asian / Pacific Islander American Indian and Alaskan Native MA Total Rate	115 1,168 881 61 143
The denominators for rate calculations are based of Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Red Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program rounding)	esearch.

- As of July 1, 2001, for every 100,000 people in Massachusetts, 204 were living with HIV infection/AIDS.
- The rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence varies substantially across race/ethnicity in Massachusetts.
- As of July 1, 2001, there were 1,168 Black people living with HIV infection/AIDS for every 100,000 Black people living in MA. This rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence among Black people in MA is nearly 6 times greater than the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the state as a whole.
- As of July 1, 2001, there were 881 Hispanic people living with HIV infection/AIDS for every 100,000 Hispanic people living in MA. This rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence among Hispanic people in MA is over 4 times greater than the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the state as a whole.

Table 10.2. Total Population and People Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Race/Ethnicity: MA

By Race/Ethnicity:	Total Population (%)	PLWH/A (%)		
White (non-Hispanic)	82%	49%		
Black (non-Hispanic)	5%	25%		
Hispanic/Latino	7%	24%		
Asian / Pacific Islander	4%	1%		
American Indian / Alaskan Native	<1%	<1%		
Unknown		1%		
Data Sources: US Census Bureau, MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to				

- Communities of color make up 16% of the MA population and 51% of the people living with HIV infection/AIDS.
- Hispanic people account for 7% of the MA population and 24% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS.
- Black people account for 5% of the MA population and 25% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS.

Table 10.3 Total Population and People Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Race/Ethnicity and Health Service Region (HSR): Boston, MetroWest, and Central HSRs, MA

Boston HSR:	Total Population (%)	PLWH/A (%)		
White (non-Hispanic)	54%	44%		
Black (non-Hispanic)	19%	37%		
Hispanic/Latino	15%	17%		
Asian / Pacific Islander	7%			
American Indian / Alaskan Native	<1%			
Other	4% ¹	2% ²		
Metro West HSR:	Total Population (%)	PLWH/A (%)		
White (non Higheria)		000/		
White (non-Hispanic)	86%	60%		
Black (non-Hispanic)	3%	28%		
Hispanic/Latino Asian / Pacific Islander	3% 6%	10%		
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6% <1%			
Other	2% ¹	2% ²		
Other	276	270		
Central HSR:	Total Population (%)	PLWH/A (%)		
White (non-Hispanic)	87%	50%		
Black (non-Hispanic)	2%	15%		
Hispanic/Latino	6%	35%		
Asian / Pacific Islander	2%			
American Indian and Alaskan Native	<1%	 2		
Other	1% ¹	1% ²		
1 Other includes people reporting more than one race/ethnicity and people reporting other race/ethnicity for total population				
2 Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native and unknown for total people living with HIV infection/AIDS				
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Progra	am (percentages may not add up to 100% du	ue to rounding)		

Both White people and Hispanic people in the Boston HSR account for similar proportions of the HSR's overall population (54% and 15% respectively) as of people living with HIV infection/AIDS (44% and 17% respectively).

- Black people are the most disproportionately impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Metro West HSR; they account for 3% of the population and 28% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS.
- Hispanic people are the most disproportionately impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Central HSR; they account for 6% of the population and 35% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS.

Table 10.4. Total Population and People Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Race/Ethnicity and Health Service Region (HSR): Northeast, Southeast, and Western HSRs, MA

Northeast HSR:	Total Population (%)	PLWH/A (%)		
NUTTIE AST FISH.	Total Population (%)	FLVVII/A (%)		
Marita (ann Lliannaia)	020/	E 40/		
White (non-Hispanic)	83%	54%		
Black (non-Hispanic) Hispanic/Latino	2% 8%	15% 29%		
Asian / Pacific Islander	4%	29%		
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4 % <1 %			
Other	2% ¹	2% ²		
Other	270	270		
Southeast HSR:	Total Population (%)	PLWH/A (%)		
White (non-Hispanic)	89%	68%		
Black (non-Hispanic)	3%	18%		
Hispanic/Latino	3%	13%		
Asian / Pacific Islander	1%			
American Indian and Alaskan Native	<1% 4% ¹	 1% ²		
Other	4%	1%		
Western HSR:	Total Population (%)	PLWH/A (%)		
White (non-Hispanic)	82%	31%		
Black (non-Hispanic)	5%	20%		
Hispanic/Latino	10%	48%		
Asian / Pacific Islander	2%			
American Indian and Alaskan Native	<1%	2		
Other	1% ¹	1% ²		
1 Other includes people reporting more than one race/ethnicity and people reporting other race/ethnicity for total population				
2 Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native and unknown for total people living with HIV infection/AIDS				
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Progra	am (percentages may not add up to 100% due	to rounding)		

Hispanic people are the most disproportionately impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Northeast HSR; they account for 8% of the population and 29% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS.

Although the majority of people living with HIV infection/AIDS in the Southeast HSR are White, Hispanic people and Black people are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS in this region too; together they account for 6% of the regions population and 31% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS.

 Hispanic people are most disproportionately impacted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Western HSR; they account for 10% of the population and 48% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS.

Table 10.5. People of White Race/Ethnicity Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Gender and Exposure Mode: MA						
Data as of July 1, 2001 HIV AIDS HIV/AIDS						
By Gender:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male Female Total	2,126 620 2,746	77% 23%	2,867 653 3,520	81% 19%	4,993 1,273 6,266	80% 20%
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male Sex with Male (MSM) Injection Drug Use (IDU) MSM/IDU Heterosexual Sex	1,427 725 108 194	52% 26% 4% 7%	1,687 1,039 153 240	48% 30% 4% 7%	3,114 1,764 261 434	50% 28% 4% 7%
 Heterosexual Sex w/IDU Heterosexual Sex w/ Person w/ HIV or AIDS Female Sex w/ Bisexual Male Other Heterosexual Sex 	92 96 3 3	3% 3% <1 <1	111 111 7 11	3% 3% 0% 0%	203 207 10 14	3% 3% 0% 0%
Presumed Heterosexual Sex Blood / Blood products Pediatric Other	173 14 ¹	6% 1% ¹ 	194 80 21	6% 2% 1% 	367 94 21 ¹	6% 2% 0% ¹
NIR Total	105 2,746	4%	106 3,520	3%	211 6,266	3%
1 Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals. Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)						

- There are 6,266 White people living with HIV infection/AIDS in Massachusetts.
- Men make up a greater proportion of White people living with AIDS (81%) than of White people living with HIV infection (77%).
- 50% of White people living with HIV/AIDS reported male to male sex as their primary mode of exposure, while 28% were exposed through injection drug use.
- The distribution of exposure modes is consistent for White people living with HIV infection and White people living with AIDS.

Table 10.6. People of White Race/Ethnicity Living with HIV Infection by Age at HIV Diagnosis and People Living with AIDS by Age, at AIDS Diagnosis: MA

White ((non-His	panic)
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	Winte (non mapaine)	<u></u>
By Age at HIV Diagnosis, in	N	%
Years:		
Under 13	1	1
13 to 19	35	1%
20 to 24	223	8%
25 to 29	491	18%
30 to 34	700	25%
35 to 39	604	22%
40 to 44	377	14%
45 to 49	170	6%
50+	146	5%
Total	2,746	
By Age at AIDS Diagnosis, in	N	%
· · · ·	14	/0
Years:		
Under 10		
Under 13	15	<1%
Under 13 13 to 19	15 17	<1% <1%
13 to 19	17	<1%
13 to 19 20 to 24	17 90	<1% 3%
13 to 19 20 to 24 25 to 29	17 90 380	<1% 3% 11%
13 to 19 20 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 34	17 90 380 816	<1% 3% 11% 23%
13 to 19 20 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 34 35 to 39	17 90 380 816 899	<1% 3% 11% 23% 26%
13 to 19 20 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 34 35 to 39 40 to 44	17 90 380 816 899 686	<1% 3% 11% 23% 26% 19%
13 to 19 20 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 34 35 to 39	17 90 380 816 899	<1% 3% 11% 23% 26%

1 Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- As of July 1, 2001, there were 2,746 White people living in Massachusetts who were diagnosed with HIV infection, and 3,520 White people who were diagnosed with AIDS.
- The majority (65%) of White people living with HIV infection were diagnosed between the ages of 25 and 39.
- The majority (71%) of White people living with AIDS were diagnosed between the ages of 30 and 44.
- 9% of White people living with HIV infection were diagnosed with HIV infection as adolescents (13 – 24 years old).

Table 10.7. People Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Current Age where Race/Ethnicity is White: MA

Data as of July 1, 2001

White (non-Hispanic)

By Current Age, in Years:	N	%
Under 13	13 ²	<1% ²
13 to 19	13	<1%
20 to 24	59	1%
25 to 29	212	3%
30 to 34	710	11%
35 to 39	1,554	25%
40 to 44	1,520	24%
45 to 49	1,160	19%
50+	1,025	16%
Total	6,266	

¹ PLWH/A = People Living with HIV infection and AIDS

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- The majority (68%) of White people living with HIV infection/AIDS in Massachusetts are currently between the ages of 35 and 49.
- 16% of White people living with HIV infection/AIDS in Massachusetts are currently age 50 and older.

² Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals.

Table 10.8. People of Black Race/Ethnicity Living with HIV Infection/AIDS by Gender and Exposure Mode: MA						
Data as of July 1, 2001	HIV	/	AID	S	HIV/A	IDS
By Gender	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male Female Total	767 550 1,317	58% 42%	1,234 721 1,955	63% 37%	2,001 1,271 3,272	61% 39%
By Exposure Mode	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male Sex with Male (MSM) Injection Drug Use (IDU) MSM/IDU Heterosexual Sex Heterosexual Sex w/IDU	183 405 33 196	14% 31% 3% 15%	271 644 44 364	14% 33% 2% 19%	454 1,049 77 560	14% 32% 2% 17%
 Heterosexual Sex w/ Person w/ HIV or AIDS Female Sex w/ Bisexual Male Other Heterosexual Sex 	127 4 0	10% <1% 0%	241 4 5	12% <1% <1%	368 8 5	11% <1% <1%
Presumed Heterosexual Blood / Blood products Pediatric Other NIR	383 6 ¹ 111	29% <1% ¹ 8%	450 20 37 125	23% 1% 2% 6%	833 26 37 ¹ 236	25% 1% 1% ¹ 7%
Total 1,317 1,955 3,272 1 Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals. Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)						

[•] As of July 1, 2001, there were 1,317 Black people living with HIV infection and 1,955 Black people living with AIDS in Massachusetts.

- Black people living with HIV infection come the closest to gender parity at 42% female and 58% male.
- Among Black people living HIV/AIDS, 32% reported injection drug use as the primary exposure mode and 25% reported presumed heterosexual sex (25%).

Table 10.9. People Living with HIV Infection by Age at HIV Diagnosis and People Living with AIDS by Age at AIDS Diagnosis where Race/Ethnicity is Black: MA

Data as of July 1, 2001		
	Black (non-Hispanic)
Age at HIV Diagnosis, in	N	%
Years:		
Under 13	1	1
13 to 19	27	2%
20 to 24	 89	7%
25 to 29	237	18%
30 to 34	271	21%
35 to 39	292	22%
40 to 44	213	16%
45 to 49	107	8%
50+	81	6%
Total	1,317	
A secret AIDO Dia secreta in		0/
Age at AIDS Diagnosis, in	N	%
Years:		
l		
Under 13	34	2%
13 to 19	10	1%
20 to 24	58	3%
25 to 29	211	11%
30 to 34	409	21%
35 to 39	474	24%
40 to 44	376	19%
45 to 49	222	11%
50+	161	8%
Total	1,955	

¹ Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- As of July 1, 2001, there were 1,317 Black people living in MA who were diagnosed with HIV infection, and 1,955 Black people who were diagnosed with AIDS.
- The majority (61%) of Black people living with HIV infection were diagnosed between the ages of 25 and 39.
- The majority (64%) of Black people living with AIDS were diagnosed between the ages of 30 and 44.
- 9% of Black people living with HIV infection were diagnosed with HIV as adolescents (13 – 24 years old).

Table 10.10. People Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Current	:
Age where Race/Ethnicity is Black: MA	

	Black (non-Hispanic)		
PLWH/A ¹ by Current Age, in	N	%	
Years:			
Under 13	23 ²	1% ²	
13 to 19	20	1%	
20 to 24	43	1%	
25 to 29	144	4%	
30 to 34	451	14%	
35 to 39	666	20%	
40 to 44	742	23%	
45 to 49	618	19%	
50+	565	17%	
Total	3,272		

¹ PLWH/A = People Living with HIV infection and AIDS

- The majority (62%) of Black people living with HIV infection/AIDS in Massachusetts are currently between the ages of 35 and 49.
- 17% of Black people living with HIV infection/AIDS are currently age 50 and older.

² Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

Table 10.11. People of Hispanic Race/Ethnicity Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Gender and Exposure Mode: MA								
Data as of July 1, 2001 HIV AIDS HIV/AIDS								
By Gender:	N N	<u>/</u> %	N AID			м %		
by conden.					N			
Male	851	64%	1,280	72%	2,131	69%		
Female	485	36%	492	28%	977	31%		
Total	1,336		1,772		3,108			
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Male Sex with Male (MSM)	213	16%	207	12%	420	14%		
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	591	44%	948	53%	1,539	50%		
MSM/IDU	29	2%	43	2%	72	2%		
Heterosexual Sex	286	21%	312	18%	598	19%		
° Heterosexual Sex w/IDU	166	12%	158	9%	324	10%		
 Heterosexual Sex w/ Person w/ HIV or 	113	8%	152	9%	265	9%		
AIDS • Female Sex w/ Bisexual Male	4	<1%	2	<1%	6	<1%		
Other Heterosexual Sex	3	<1%	0	0%	3	<1%		
Presumed Heterosexual	155	12%	168	9%	323	10%		
Blood / Blood products	1	<1%	17	1%	18			
Pediatric	¹	 ¹	27	2%	27 ¹	1% ¹		
Other								
NIR	61	5%	50	3%	111	4%		
Total	1,336		1,772		3,108			

- The gender representation among Hispanic people living with HIV infection is 64% male and 36% females; among Hispanic people living with AIDS it is 72% male and 28% females.
- Females account for a higher proportion among Hispanic people living with HIV infection than among people living with AIDS.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- IDU is the predominant reported mode of exposure to HIV among Hispanic people living with HIV infection/AIDS.
- Comparing Hispanic people living with HIV infection to Hispanic people living with AIDS, there is a slightly larger proportion of people reported with MSM and Heterosexual contact among people living with HIV infection.

Table 10.12. People Living with HIV Infection by Age at HIV Diagnosis and People Living with AIDS by Age at AIDS Diagnosis where Race/Ethnicity is Hispanic: MA

Hispanic	
N	%
	1
	1
	4%
	12%
	21%
	23%
	21%
140	10%
70	5%
43	3%
1,336	
N	%
25	1%
14	1%
72	4%
248	14%
474	27%
424	24%
269	15%
133	8%
113	6%
110	
	N 1 51 158 281 309 284 140 70 43 1,336 N 25 14 72 248 474 424 269 133

¹ Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- As of July 1, 2001, there were 1,336 Hispanic people living in Massachusetts who were diagnosed with HIV infection, and 1,772 who were diagnosed with AIDS.
- The majority (65%) of Hispanic people living with HIV infection were diagnosed between the ages of 25 and 39.
- The majority (66%) of Hispanic people living with AIDS were diagnosed between the ages of 30 and 44.
- Across racial/ethnic groups, the largest proportion of people diagnosed with HIV infection as adolescents (13 24 years old) is among Hispanic people (16%).

Table 10.13. People Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Current Age where Race/Ethnicity is Hispanic: MA

Data as of July 1, 2001

	Hispanic	
PLWH/A ¹ by Current Age	N	%
Under 13 years	16 ²	1% ²
13 to 19 years	21	1%
20 to 24 years	68	2%
25 to 29 years	187	6%
30 to 34 years	504	16%
35 to 39 years	784	25%
40 to 44 years	754	24%
45 to 49 years	405	13%
50+ years	369	12%
Total	3,108	
		ļ.

¹ PLWH/A = People Living with HIV infection and AIDS

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- The majority (65%) of Hispanic people living with HIV infection/AIDS in Massachusetts are currently between the ages of 30 and 44. The majority of all other racial/ethnic groups are currently between the ages of 35 and 49.
- Across racial/ethnic groups, the smallest proportion of people living with HIV infection/AIDS that are currently age 50 and older is among Hispanics (12%).

² Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals.

Table 10.14. People of Asian / Pacific Islander Race/Ethnicity Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Gender and Exposure Mode: MA

% 78% 22% % 44%1 0%	58 9 67 N 33 1	13% % 49% 1	90 18 108 N 51 3	% 83% 17% % 47%
22% % 44% 1	9 67 N 33 1	13% % 49% 1	18 108 N 51	17%
22% % 44% 1	9 67 N 33 1	13% % 49% 1	18 108 N 51	17%
% 44%1	87 N 33 1	% 49%1	108 N 51	%
44% ¹	33 1	49% ¹	51	
1	1	1		47% ¹
1	1	1		47% ¹
' 0%	1	1	3	1
0%				
0,1		1%	1	1
'	7	10%	9	8%
1	1	1	3	1
0%	6	9%	6	6%
0%	0	0%	0	0%
0%	0	0%	0	0%
37%	16	24%	31	29%
		1		1
2	0	0%	0^{2}	2
1	6	9%	10	9%
		270		270
	0% 0% 0% 37% 0% ²	0% 6 0% 0 0% 0 37% 16 0% 3	0% 6 9% 0% 0 0% 0% 0 0% 37% 16 24% 0% 31 2 0 0% 1 6 9%	0% 6 9% 6 0% 0 0% 0 0% 0 0% 0 37% 16 24% 31 0% 3 1 3 2 0 0% 0² 1 6 9% 10

¹ Percentages calculated from a numerator of 5 or less and a denominator of less than 100 are not presented.
2 Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- As of July 1, 2001, there were 41 API people living in Massachusetts who were diagnosed with HIV infection, and 67 APIs who were diagnosed with AIDS.
- The gender representation among APIs living with HIV infection is 78% male and 22% female; among API people living with AIDS it is 87% male and 13% females.
- Females account for a higher proportion among APIs living with HIV infection than among APIs living with AIDS.
- MSM is the predominant reported mode of exposure to HIV among Asian/Pacific Islanders living with HIV infection/AIDS in Massachusetts (47%).

Table 10.15. People Living with HIV Infection by Age at HIV Diagnosis and People Living with AIDS by Age at AIDS Diagnosis where Race/Ethnicity is Asian / Pacific Islander: MA

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ASIAN I	Pacific	Islander

	7 1010117 7 1 0101110 101011101	
Age at HIV Diagnosis, in	N	%
Years:		
Under 13	2	2
13 to 19	1	1
20 to 24	8	20%
25 to 29	11	27%
30 to 34	8	20%
35 to 39	9	22%
40 to 44	1	1
45 to 49	1	1
50+	2	1
Total	41	
Age at AIDS Diagnosis, in	N	%
Years:		
		1
Under 13	0	'
13 to 19	0	¹
20 to 24	2	1
25 to 29	14	21%
30 to 34	13	19%
35 to 39	15	22%
40 to 44	7	10%
45 to 49	11	16%
50+	5	7%
Total	67	

¹ Percentages calculated from a numerator of 5 or less and a denominator of less than 100 are not presented.

 The largest proportion of API people living with HIV infection were diagnosed between the ages of 25 and 29.

² Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

Table 10.16. People Living with HIV Infection and AIDS by Current Age where Race/Ethnicity is Asian / Pacific Islander: MA Data as of July 1, 2001						
Asian / Pacific Islander						
PLWH/A ¹ by Current Age, in N %						
Years:						
Under 13	0^2	2				
13 to 19	0	0				
20 to 24	4	4%				
25 to 29	12	11%				
30 to 34	27	25%				

26

13

7

19

108

1 PLWH/A = People Living with HIV infection and AIDS

35 to 39

40 to 44

45 to 49

50+

Total

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding)

- 49% of API people living with HIV infection/AIDS in Massachusetts are currently between the ages of 30 and 39.
- 18% of API people living with HIV infection/AIDS in Massachusetts are currently age 50 and older.

24%

12%

6%

18%

² Pediatric HIV infection surveillance is performed through a separate surveillance system, the Pediatric Spectrum of Disease (PSD) Project. HIV cases under age 13 are not included in totals.

II. Service Utilization - Counseling and Testing Data

Data as of July	1 2001					
HIV Tests by	1, 2001		African	Hispanic/		
Race/		White	American	Latino	Asian	Portugue
		Willie	American	Latino	Asian	_
Ethnicity of						Se
Client and	Total	% of total	% of total	% of total	% of total	% of tota
Year of Test	tested	tested by	tested by	tested by	tested by	tested by
		year	year	year	year	yea
1992	33,055	72%	11%	11%	1%	<1%
1993	35,544	68%	11%	14%	1%	<1%
1994	41,390	64%	11%	17%	1%	1%
1995	46,861	59%	12%	18%	1%	2%
1996	50,356	56%	13%	20%	1%	2%
1997	45,982	56%	13%	21%	1%	2%
1998	45,170	54%	14%	22%	2%	2%
1999	44,634	53%	14%	22%	2%	1%
2000	46,317	51%	14%	24%	2%	2%

 The proportion of White non-Hispanics receiving HIV tests at publicly funded C&T sites has decreased from three-quarters to one-half of the total testing population from 1992 through 2000.

data are not represented in this table)

- Conversely, the proportion of Latinos receiving HIV tests at publicly funded C&T sites has doubled from 1992 through 2000.
- The proportion of African Americans receiving HIV tests at publicly funded C&T sites has increased by about three percent from 1992 through 2000.

Table 10.18 Number and Percent of HIV Tests¹ by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Test MA, 1992-2000

			Cape		Native	
		Haitian	Verdean	Brazilian	American	Unknown
	Total tested	% of total tested by year				
1992	33,055	1%	1%	1%	<1%	3%
1993	35,544	1%	1%	1%	<1%	3%
1994	41,390	1%	1%	1%	<1%	4%
1995	46,861	1%	1%	1%	<1%	4%
1996	50,356	1%	1%	1%	<1%	4%
1997	45,982	1%	1%	1%	<1%	3%
1998	45,170	1%	1%	1%	<1%	4%
1999	44,634	1%	1%	1%	<1%	4%
2000	46,317	1%	1%	2%	<1%	3%

¹ Tests performed at publicly funded counseling and testing sites. (People also test for HIV at non-publicly funded sites for whom data are not represented in this table)

 Asian/Pacific Islanders, Portuguese, Haitians, Cape Verdeans, Brazilians, and Native Americans comprise about 7% of all those people tested each year at publicly funded C&T sites from 1992 through 2000.